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NEW MEXICO MINES.

About a quarter of a century ago or thereabouts New Mexico was considered one of the greatest gold and silver mining districts in the United States and prospectors were haying out mountains and hills and washing out streams in every locality.

Geologists and promoters, good and bad, were coming into the territory and many mines whose very names are now forgotten were then producing rich returns in gold and silver. All this brought fame to the mines of New Mexico. It is true that among the promoters who came at that time were many wildcats. But, on the other hand, there were many legitimate promoters who succeeded in developing some excellent mining propositions. In a few years, however, some of the richest and most widely known mines were exhausted, so far as their high grade ore was concerned. Mining methods then had not attained the science of today and much ore went on the waste dump that has since yielded rich returns.

This took place before the mines had been prospected very far below the surface. About this time a number of rich strikes were made in other parts of the west, notably in Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Arizona. This served to divert the prospectors, the promoters and naturally most of the capital.

The lack of adequate transportation facilities and the inaccessibility of some of the most promising prospects discouraged many mining men who had been holding on, expecting better times. Out of it all, the mining industry in this territory received a black eye and the unstable condition of our territorial form of government served to further increase the distrust of moneyed men.

Years went by, one by one, and the lack of adequate transportation continued to be a factor. The good roads movement had not been heard in the southests and many of the most promising mining sections in this great, rich territory became mere memories. People as a rule forgot even the names of the districts. A comparatively few mining men, who recall those days, know at this time of the great possibilities in New Mexico mines. Those men are today engaged in re-educating the moneyed men of the country in the richness of our mineral resources. Back in the mountains in a number of localities, great mining plants are being installed, costing millions of dollars. The work is going on quietly but systematically, and before long New Mexico, to the sudden surprise of many of her citizens, is going to see a halcyon day of mining activity such as she has never known. Low grade copper is now being mined in immense quantities, and gold, silver, zinc, lead, vanadium and other valuable ores are going to be produced in quantities to startle the country.

Outside capital, since the formation of our constitution, is once more picking up courage and the mining industry within a few years will excite wonder among some of our oldest and best informed residents.

New Mexico has many natural resources, but among them mining and agriculture will take first rank. This prediction is based on facts and cannot be gainsaid.

VACANT LOT GARDENING.

The season for discussing plans for using vacant city lots for gardening has arrived and it will probably end as usual in a great deal of talk along more or less impracticable lines and very little in the way of actual performance. And yet it has been demonstrated by experience in other cities that the average city lot property cultivated is capable of producing not only enough fresh vegetables to supply the average family all summer, but also durable foods, such as sweet and Irish potatoes, that can be stored away for winter use. Many families would doubtless be glad to eke out the purchasing power of their incomes in this way, but the fatal obstacle to success appears to be their inability to get into touch with the owners of such property in order to obtain the necessary permission for its use. A simple solution of the proposition would be for some civic organization, like the Civic Improvement association, to establish communication with the property owners who in some instances are absentees, and obtain permission to use the properties for gardening by worthy and responsible

COLE FAVORS BIG PROJECT FOR QUAY COUNTY

Government Expert Will Make Report on Experimental Farm Near Tucumcari; Buildings Progressing.

To the Evening Herald.
Tucumcari, March 23.—John S. Cole, field representative for the department of agriculture at Washington, who was in this city investigating the conditions here with regard to establishing an experimental farm at this point, has returned to his station at Denver, from where he will go to South Dakota to consider a similar work. Mr. Cole who recommended the present territorial farm three miles east of Tucumcari be taken over by the national government and appointed an experimental superintendent and assistants who will begin the survey, testing of the soil and other work along several lines to determine what may be expected here. As an agreement, the local chamber of commerce will raise a necessary \$1,000 with which to erect another house on the farm, this not being in the field of the government. All other expenses, however, will be met by them.

Mr. Cole was here last fall and at that time met with the chamber of commerce and promised to do all possible to have the station established here. A committee composed of W. P. Buchanan, Joseph French, M. H. Goldenberg, H. R. Jones and T. A. Munich, was appointed to raise the funds to be necessary to the president. Turning down senators, congressmen and departmental officials must be done frequently, but it must be done in a manner to leave the impression that it has not been done at all.

These \$20,000 now are hard to find for a job paying only \$6,000 a year. This is especially true, when it is easier to be a member of the Philippine commission, the tariff board, a "lame duck" official or most anything else in the government service than to be secretary to the president. And the worst of it is the secretary may not make the mistake that results in his unpopularity and subsequent relegation. It may be all the fault of the executive. Hence it is frequently the duty of the secretary to advise the president, politely but firmly, upon some matter requiring the most delicate tactics. The secretary to the president who can hold the job for an entire term and keep from becoming the official "goat" is a big man. He is sure of a bigger job when he leaves the White House than he is to the president to the president. That is, of course, if he makes good. Few make good.

John D. Rockefeller gave a million dollars towards discovering a remedy for the hookworm. The scientists now declare that kerosene is the best remedy. It is merely a coincidence in that John D. only made another safe bet?

A Los Angeles paper advocates a public bath. It is hard to see what Los Angeles needs of such an institution with the whole Pacific ocean at her door.

That congressman who defeated Mr. Taft in a game of golf deserves credit for absolute fearlessness. You never heard of anyone defeating Mr. Roosevelt at lawn tennis.

Those prisoners who escaped from the Bernillo county jail certainly played in hard luck. It turned cold night they got away.

Most anyone can afford to eat two eggs for breakfast now, and the price is going down. But wait until the cold storage season starts in April.

Now is the time to get out the smudge pots and keep the matches handy. The wind is cold and the fruit trees are in bloom.

A number of our patriots who have been unable to break into jail in this country are succeeding remarkably well in Mexico.

All the wild west shows this year will add a company of Mexican Indians to their "armies of the world."

MYSTERIOUS CATTLE MOVEMENT.

Whole Herds Start Suddenly and With One Accord Towards Southwest.

A week or ten days ago a mysterious movement of cattle began in the Sierra mountains says the Silver City independent large numbers of them marching together and starting in a southwest direction. A cowboy reported he crossed a big trail that appeared to him must have been made by the passing of 5,000 head. They were moving southwest and when they reached the right of way fence along the A. & M. railroad, they broke through it and kept on moving, often discovering the movement and then turning and running back to their range. Dave Tolson confirmed the story of the movement.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. BLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hatty's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75¢.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Harry T. Johnson has removed his auto, bicycle and general repair shop to 492 W. Central avenue, Stern building.

COMMENTS BY THE EDITORS

JUST A LITTLE SODA

AND WHAT IT HAS DONE.
This office received a letter last week from a person in the western part of the country asking about the worth of the same relative to getting a house in this favored spot of the moral calendar. This inquiry was treated in a little span in this great family newspaper concerning the great possibilities of marking heavy loads under a team of horses by the use of a team system, which did not work out as expected. Some of his paper included in the columns of his paper indicated the cost of the land, the setting sun. You'll always find the true newspaper ready to load the interest of the home builder. And then, too, you see that our reader is being diverted and questions are being asked about our plan. Don't you think it's a good thing to live in a safe country? If you don't think we write us, we will have any trouble to find a buyer for that nice, cosy home of yours—St. Johns Herald.

MORE BOOSTING AND LESS POLITICS, GOOD PLAN.

The Wichita Beacon says: "There is nothing that takes away the common sense of a responsible citizen like politics. You, verily, A community stirred up over political issues is like a hornet's nest. And the pity of it all is that it takes years and years to heal the sting. Friendships are broken, enemies are made, hate drives out love and the milk of human kindness dries up. Let's keep politics out of the news."—Tombstone Prospector.

AND THEY WONDER WHY THE EDITOR DIES YOUNG.

The story is told of an editor who recently wrote a "part" for the family of the ball saying: "Her beauty feet were encased in shoes that might have been taken for fairy boots," but the compositor made it read: "Her dirty feet were encased in shoes that might have been taken for ferrymouths."—Tombstone Prospector.

WORSE OFF THAN THE BENIGHTED HEATHEN.

Senator Burton says the people of Adams county, Ohio are very religious, and he doesn't believe they realized that it was wrong for them to sell their votes. Shall we or shall we not send missionaries to Adams county?—Winston Mail.

TOO MANY LEADERS OR NONE AT ALL.

Judge Parker says that the Democratic party has "too many leaders. On the other hand there are those disposed to bear it has none at all."—Pioneer News.

WELL, THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAS A LOT OF 'EM.

It will require a modern card index to keep track of Captain Holman's Japanese war series.—Ft. Sumner Review.

YES, AND HOW ABOUT THE HEREAFTER, TOO?

Everybody should receive his just dues, but if that's all some of us would get we'd starve to death in a week.—St. Johns Herald.

NOT A QUESTION OF POOR RELATIONS EITHER.

A poker player's ante often sends him to his uncle.—Ft. Sumner Review.

SHIRTLESSNESS BRINGS about the dullness of the brain.—Tombstone Prospector.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.

Silver City Man Alleged to Have Two Wives and Wanted a Third.

Silver City, N. M., March 23.—Deputy Sheriff Tom Moore returned to Silver City Monday from Eddy county, where he had gone to get a prisoner by the name of Bedford F. Monaco. Monaco was indicted, but had never been apprehended. According to the charge, Monaco was married in El Paso, Texas, on May 6, 1895, to Benita Cavell. Later on he came to Silver City and on December 14, 1898, and without taking the trouble to release himself from his former marital obligations, he was married to a young lady at Central, this county. His presence at home, N. M., was discovered by a letter written here making inquiries concerning him and it is understood that he was on the verge of another matrimonial alliance when arrested. While in Grant county Monaco followed his trade as a painter. It is more than likely that the case will be turned over to the United States authorities and not tried under the territorial statute.

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UNCLE SAM VERY WEALTHY FELLOW

Has Over 70,000,000 Coal Land All His Own; Classification Costs Enormous Sum of Money.

Staff Correspondent
The Evening Herald
Room 11, Post Bldg.

Washington, March 23—Over 70 million acres of coal land in the west is still owned by Uncle Sam. The coal content of this land is enormous; it can be digested only in hundreds of billions of tons. Some tracts are of immense value, containing beds of coal of the highest grade, 30, 40, 50 and even 60 feet or more in thickness. The old way was to sell the coal land, regardless of value, at the absurd figure of \$10 an acre if it was more than 15 miles from a railroad or at \$20 if within that limit. The present way is to measure the coal in an acre and sell the land at a price determined by its content of coal. As a result coal land has been priced as high as \$100 an acre and even as low as \$600 an acre. Since March 4, 1908, the geological survey has classified 164 acre tracts, 5,207,193 acres of the government coal lands, at a total valuation of \$360,000,000. Including the work done under the last administration a total of 12,430,538 acres has now been classified as coal land at a valuation of \$633,615,415. At the \$10 to \$20 minimum rates these lands would have a valuation of \$715,282,942, so that the work done has resulted in a gain to the government of nearly \$42,600,000. It may be noted that the proceeds of coal land sales are all deposited to the credit of the reclamation fund—the fund that pays for the construction of the government's vast water storage projects.

GOVERNMENT APPEAL IS ACCEPTED.

The work involved in the classification and valuation of the nation's coal fields is enormous and the scheme adopted which has been worked out is remarkably accurate and scientific. The best evidence of its accuracy is the results of the experiments by purchasers of coal lands and the fact that the geological survey's determination of character. A single Montana withdrawal made last fall included 20,208,542 acres. The amount of coal contained in this area is almost incredibly great. A single 10-acre tract, for example, contains over two and a half million tons of coal. The present outstanding withdrawal awaiting geological classification aggregates 89,688 acres.

LARGE WITHDRAWALS OF OIL LAND.

Another public oil resource in the conservation of which the administration has also withdrawn 62,119,415 acres of productive coal land and has restored to agricultural uses 182,177,756 acres of non-coal land which had been withdrawn from cultivation pending the geological survey's determination of its character. A single Montana withdrawal made last fall included 20,208,542 acres. The amount of coal contained in this area is almost incredibly great. A single 10-acre tract, for example, contains over two and a half million tons of coal. The present outstanding withdrawal awaiting geological classification aggregates 89,688 acres.

Large Withdrawals of Oil Land.

Another public oil resource in the conservation of which the administration is taking an active interest is oil. Many of the public land states are uncertain by deposits of petroleum, with which natural gas is frequently associated. Two years ago the geological survey reported to the national conservation commission that the oil contained in the California deposits alone amounted to 8½ billion barrels, and this estimate is now declared to be moderate. Careful geologic examination has been made of the western oil fields, and 3,796,572 acres of public oil land have been withdrawn from entry in California, Oregon, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Colorado and Louisiana. These withdrawals are made during the last two years cover 161 streams in 12 states and aggregate 1,463,954 acres.

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